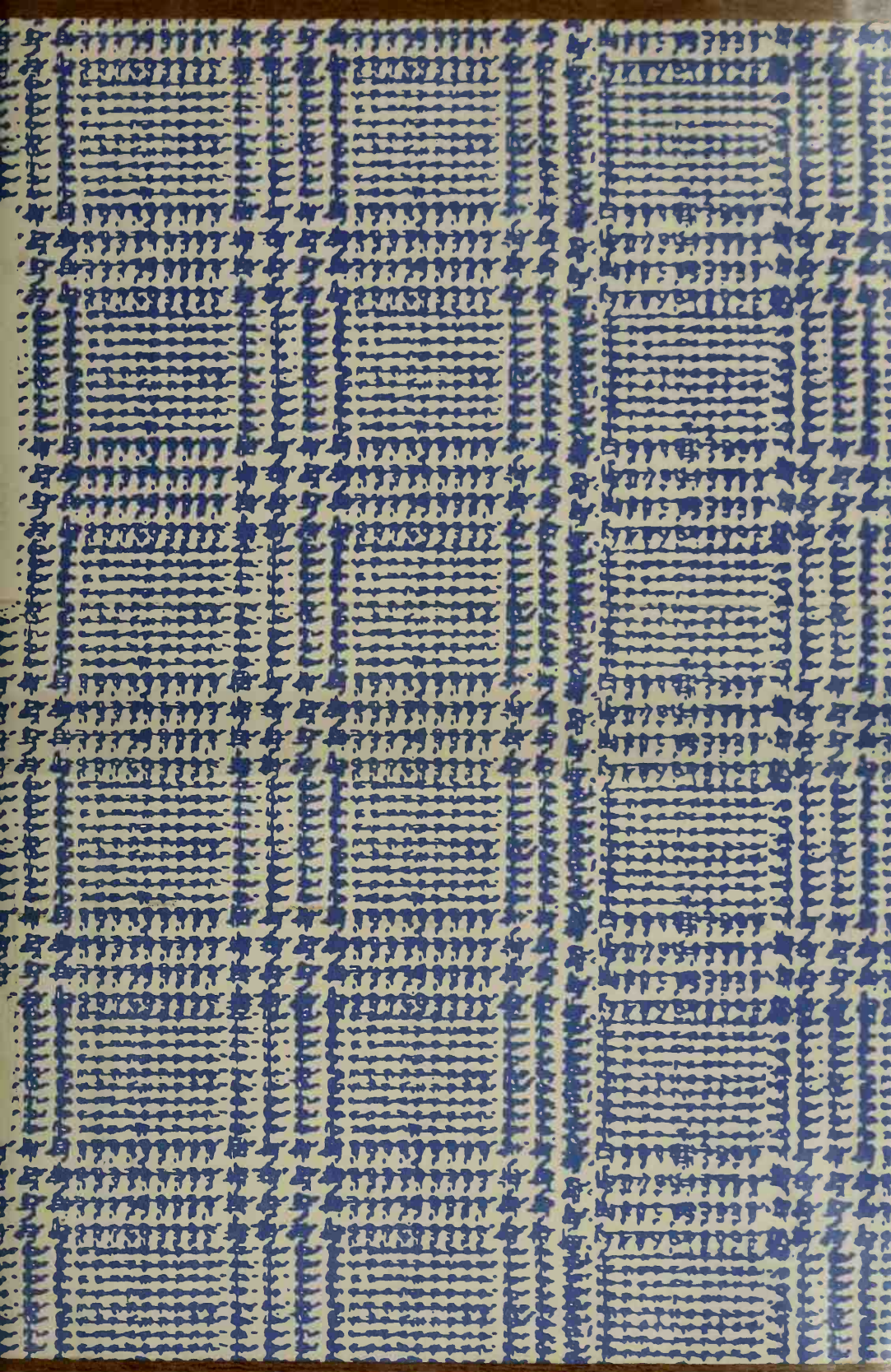






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THE NEWS LETTER

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

A series of courses for supervisors and teachers of sight-saving classes will open at the University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio, on June 21, and continue for six weeks. The courses offered include theoretical and practical work, demonstrations in actual teaching and two courses in eye work, elementary and advanced, with clinical observations. College credit is given and in the case of advanced work, graduate credits are given.

Inquiries regarding housing accommodations should be addressed to Dean Josephine P. Simrall, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio. All other communications should be addressed to the University or to the National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

Among the courses offered at the forthcoming session at Columbia University are included brief courses on Industrial Hygiene and School Health Inspection, both of which are pertinent to the conserving of vision. The courses are under the directorship of Dr. Haven Emerson, Institute of Public Health, Columbia University, from whom further information can be secured.

A week's course in lighting is again offered by the Edison Lamp Works of the General Electric Company on Home Lighting; this course will be held at the Education Lighting Institute, Harrison, N. J., from June 7 to 11.

OFFICERS RE-ELECTED

At the recent meeting of the Board of Directors, National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness, the following officers were elected: Mr. William Fellowes Morgan, President; Dr. F. Park Lewis, First Vice-President; Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, Second Vice-President.

LESLIE DANA MEDAL AWARD

The Leslie Dana Medal awarded each year for "long and meritorious service" in the prevention of blindness finds no more worthy recipient than Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, Second Vice-President of the National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness, whose far-sighted idealism, coupled with her energetic ability to "get things done," resulted in the origination of that Committee some eighteen years ago.

The award was made by former Judge Albert D. Nortoni for the Missouri Association for the Blind before a distinguished audience. Judge Nortoni, as a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, spoke of the ancestry of Miss Schuyler, who is a descendant of General Phillip Schuyler of Revolutionary War fame, and of Alexander Hamilton, famous American statesman.

Dr. F. Park Lewis, First Vice-President of the National Committee, acting as Miss Schuyler's emissary, since she is an invalid, in receiving the medal paid her the following tribute:

"So marked have been the qualities of her mind and heart and intellect that when the Committee appointed at our last annual meeting to designate who should be the recipient of the Dana Medal to be conferred today, the voice throughout the country was unanimous that the one who had done the most to advance the cause of prevention of blindness was Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler. A more worthy choice could not have been made."

Dr. Lewis continued by giving an account of some of the most notable of her achievements, namely, her early girlhood social welfare activities during the Civil War, her organization of the New York State Charities Aid Association in 1872, her contribution in initiating the Bellevue Hospital Training School for Nurses, and various other social welfare activities. In closing, Dr. Lewis expressed Miss Schuyler's appreciation of the award by saying:

"In accepting this medal for Miss Schuyler I am requested to say to you that she deeply appreciates the honor which you have done her in naming her as its recipient. With characteristic modesty she disclaimed her worthiness to receive it, and said that there were many who should have been preferred before her, but that she would accept it with gratitude, not alone because of the personal appreciation which it symbolized but as well because it was an index of the deep interest which was taken in the cause which is so near to her heart and which she trusts will extend, preserving in the blessed light, multitudes who must otherwise grope in darkness."

In formally transmitting the medal to Miss Schuyler at her home in the presence of a few intimate friends, Dr. Lewis reiterated the honor he felt in bearing to her the Leslie Dana Medal. Miss Schuyler in accepting expressed her thanks for the honor, and recalled the early formation of the Committee, which grew into the National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness.

SUCCESSFUL JOINT CONFERENCE HELD IN ATLANTIC CITY

Under the auspices of the National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness and the American Social Hygiene Association, a joint meeting on the Relation of Venereal Diseases to Vision Impairment was held during the American Health Congress at Atlantic City. A record group was in attendance, the lecture hall was full to overflowing, and many were turned away because of lack of space. The meeting was opened under the chairmanship of Lewis H. Carris, Managing Director of the National Committee. Dr. Thomas B. Holloway, Professor of Ophthalmology of the University of Pennsylvania, in his discussion, "Why Have Ocular Disasters?" pointed out that from practical experience blindness from ophthalmia neonatorum is absolutely preventable. The fact is that ophthalmia neonatorum has been cut in half in the past decade. Midwives as well as doctors and nurses are responsible for observing precautions. In four counties in Pennsylvania, Dr. Holloway said, where midwives were responsible for 16 per cent of the deliveries, during seven years there developed only 131 cases of ophthalmia neonatorum among 51,693 cases, and of this number only one case of blindness. In conclusion he said that the reduction of blindness through ophthalmia neonatorum must be effected through two ways: 1. Prevention of the disease; and 2. Treatment of disease to prevent blindness.

"Syphilis as it Affects the Eye—From the Point of View of a Syphilologist," was discussed by Dr. John H. Stokes, Professor of Dermatology and Syphilology of the University of Pennsylvania. The necessity for every ophthalmologist to consider syphilis and for every syphilologist to consider the eye, in their respective diagnostic pursuits, was the keynote of his discussion. "The eye suffers more than any other organ from inadequate treatment," he stated, the cause being that standards have been inadequate. Continuing, he pointed out that the heredosyphilitic child com-

prises 3 per cent of the general population. About 78 per cent of the children who are heredosyphilitic have abnormal eyes. In general, 35 per cent of those who acquire syphilis develop eye manifestations. The importance, therefore, of an eye examination yearly of any one suspected of having syphilis was emphasized by Dr. Stokes, who feels that the eye furnishes excellent diagnostic criteria and its examination is essential to the management of the disease.

Speaking from the point of view of an obstetrician, Dr. P. Brooke Bland, Professor of Obstetrics of Jefferson Medical College, discussed "Gonorrheal Invasion of the Birth Canal," emphasizing the necessity of prenatal care of the mother infected with gonorrhea, not only for her own sake but to prevent the infection of her child's eyes during birth.

Dr. Julius Levy, Consultant of the Bureau of Child Hygiene of the New Jersey Board of Health, discussed "Ophthalmia Neonatorum—From the Point of View of a Health Officer." Citing the remarkable results of controlling midwifery and providing proper prophylactics in New Jersey, Dr. Levy felt from experience that hospitalization of patients suffering from ophthalmia neonatorum is not essential, and much closer co-operation of mothers can be secured if arrangements are made to care for the infected baby in the home.

Following these speakers was a general discussion by a number of state health officers and other public health officials. The meeting was closed with a decision on the part of the National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness and the American Social Hygiene Association to publish the papers jointly, and many requests have already been made for such a publication.*

The meeting stands out as being the first public joint meeting on the subject of the relation of venereal diseases to vision impairment, and its enthusiastic attendance foretells the popularity of such meetings in the future.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTION ADOPTED

At the meeting of the Committee on the Conservation of Vision of the State and Provincial Health Officers of America, which met in Atlantic City during the National Health Congress, the fol-

* Readers of the NEWS LETTER who desire a copy of this reprint may secure one by sending their request to the National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

lowing resolutions were unanimously adopted and incorporated in the Report:

"Inasmuch as this Committee's work reveals the great need of an epidemiologic study of trachoma, the Committee on Conservation of Vision wishes to record its hearty endorsement of the assignment of an officer of the U. S. Public Health Service to begin an epidemiologic study of this disease. The Committee on Conservation feels that such an epidemiologic study is likely to require funds greatly in excess of budgets available to state or provincial officials for this specific purpose, that it may best be done in the field personally by a full-time staff especially trained for such a study, and should be planned to extend to a large number of families resident in many health jurisdictions.

"The Committee is of opinion that this scourge of vision is of such profound public health importance that it might advisedly urge that some of the great health foundations organize additional comprehensive epidemiologic studies of this disease and that other health or research foundations might enlist the services of laboratory personnel in new etiologic studies of trachoma, and in attempts to produce the disease experimentally.

"Your Committee on Conservation of Vision has given consideration to an hypothesis that has been presented within recent years that the primary fault responsible for the development of trachoma may be a food fault. Consideration of this hypothesis prompts the recommendation that future epidemiologic studies of trachoma should include comprehensive environmental faults and food faults as well as the usual data gathered in seeking sources of contagion."

It is to be recalled that the Corresponding Secretary of this special committee of the State and Provincial Health Officers of America is the Medical Director of the National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness, who has spent much investigating the literature on trachoma and in making personal observations.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE EXHIBIT ATTRACTS WIDE ATTENTION

The exhibit of the National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness, in connection with the National Health Congress, was a source of great interest to many hundreds of visitors. The exhibit consisted of graphic charts, goggles used in industry, sight-saving class material, material on ophthalmia neonatorum, and a miniature factory, illustrating poor and adequate lighting facilities in industry. In addition there was a device especially constructed to display "The Most Valuable Eyes in the World," which proved

to be very attractive. This is so contrived that upon turning a handle a mirror is exposed which discloses the eyes of the one interested in seeing the most valuable eyes in the world. It met with favorable comment not only by exhibitors who were interested in it as an attraction, but by everyone who saw it. During the week thousands of people viewed the exhibit and received some literature at the National Committee's booth, and hundreds filled out cards applying for specific information which the National Committee is forwarding from its headquarters in New York.

NOTED VISITOR NATIONAL COMMITTEE'S GUEST

Among the distinguished visitors at the National Health Congress, May 17-22, was Señor Antonio Las Heras Hervas, director of the review, *Los Ciegos*, who was the guest of the National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness. Señor Las Heras Hervas, who comes from Spain, is touring through many states in the United States, as well as the countries in South America, to study conditions, and is extremely interested in the development of the methods of preventing blindness. Following his attendance at the Pan-American Red Cross Conference in Washington, he expects to confer with the National Committee at its New York headquarters.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

During the 1925 session of the Pennsylvania legislature, educational bills, known as the Lanius Bills, were presented providing for better care of the handicapped; specific provisions were made for financing the state's part of the work. The appropriations will become available in the fall of 1926. The state's complement to the local community will consist of one-half of the teacher's salary and \$300 for class organization work for the various handicapped classes, among which sight-saving classes are included. It is expected that all the larger cities of the state will take advantage of this provision to inaugurate this much needed type of specialized education.

The following regulation was passed by the Advisory Board of the Department of Health of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, April 13, 1925, and approved June 7, 1925.

"It shall be the duty of physicians and midwives attending women in confinement to instill in each eye of the newborn child

as soon as practicable after birth, a 1 per cent silver nitrate solution, or other approved agent of like character, for the purpose of preventing the disease known as ophthalmia neonatorum."

WORK IN NORMAL SCHOOLS PROGRESSES

A résumé of a course of lectures on the eye given in the state normal schools of New York by Dr. Emily A. Pratt, Eye and Ear Specialist of the Medical Inspection Bureau, of the State Department of Education, indicates that ten normal schools, with audiences numbering 2,649, were visited; 97 lectures were given and four assemblies were addressed. This work has been accomplished in co-operation with the National Committee and is instrumental in instructing teachers on the eye and the conserving of eyesight.

TRENTON SCHOOL LIGHTING SURVEY

A survey was made of lighting conditions in the schools of Trenton, New Jersey, with a view to ascertaining the effect of lighting conditions on the health, eyesight and progress of the child in his school work. The American Engineering Standards Committee Code of Lighting School Buildings was used as the standard of comparison throughout the survey. The Superintendent of Buildings reports that every attempt is being made to bring the lighting in the older buildings up to standard.

REORGANIZATION OF THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE

A reorganization of the Indian Medical Service has been announced by the United States Department of the Interior. Dr. Marshall C. Guthrie, of the United States Public Health Service, is the new Chief Medical Director of the reorganized Indian Medical Service, and is planning to install public health service methods in the conduct of all medical, dental, health sanitation and hospital activities of the Indian Bureau of Medicine detailed by the United States Public Health Service. According to the new plan four districts are to be established, each under the direction of a medical director. The first district will include Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North and South Dakota, with headquarters at Cloquet, Minnesota. The second district consists of Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Utah, Wyoming, and Northern California, with headquarters at Pendleton, Oregon. The third

district includes New Mexico, Nevada, Colorado, Arizona, Southern California, with headquarters at Phoenix, Arizona. The fourth district embraces Kansas, Nebraska, Mississippi, North Carolina and Oklahoma, the headquarters being situated at Muskogee, Oklahoma. This information is of especial interest to those working toward the conservation of vision, since the eradication of trachoma among the Indians is one of the major health problems of the Indian Bureau.

NURSING TRAINING FOR INDIANS

The following extract from the letter of Dr. Charles H. Burke, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, U. S. Dept. of the Interior, Washington, D. C., about March 26, 1926, to the National Committee is of interest:

"It will probably be of interest to you to learn that several of the large Indian training schools are now offering preparatory courses in nursing to Indian girls. The plan is to give to the Indian girls, during the time that they are taking the work of the junior and senior years in Indian schools which offer senior high school courses, a preparatory course in nursing paralleling the work which is ordinarily offered during the first year in regular nurses' training schools. When these Indian girls graduate they are then to be sent to training school hospitals to complete full nurses' training courses.

"The first nurses' school organized was at Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kansas, in 1923. Several of the graduates of the class of 1925 entered the Ancker Hospital, located in St. Paul, Minnesota, others entered the Oklahoma State University Hospital located at Oklahoma City. There are now about 12 Indian girls at the Ancker Hospital. Quite a number of Indian girls are in training in hospitals located in different sections of the country. There are 30 girls taking the nurses' training course at Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kansas, at this time. Fourteen or fifteen of them will complete the course and be ready to enroll in training hospitals next fall.

"It is the feeling of those who are familiar with the temperament of the Indian girl that she is probably better fitted by nature for institutional nursing than for public health nursing. Outside contacts and experience will, no doubt, help to overcome the timidity of Indian girls in dealing with their own people."

LOSS OF BABY'S SIGHT COSTS MIDWIFE HER LICENSE

Because she failed to call a physician at once when she noted a swelling of the baby's eyes twenty minutes after birth, at which

time she claims that she administered silver nitrate solution, a midwife's license was suspended, according to the *Health News* of the New York State Department of Health. She reported the condition to the acting health officer on the third day and to the visiting nurse on the fifth day. She took the baby to a physician on the ninth day and he immediately ordered the baby to a hospital. Because of lack of earlier treatment the baby is blind.

IT'S A CURIOUS WORLD

"Oculists spend their lives trying to make people see more truly, better, with a greater percentage of perfect vision.

"A lot of other people spend their lives trying to make people see things as they are not, to deceive their eyes, to deceive their power of vision.

"It's a curious world!

"And the most curious thing in it is vision; eyesight, for all the mystery of the optic nerve and the retina, is a simple thing, compared to the act of vision, which is a product of eyesight plus brains, plus imagination, plus education, plus habit of mind, plus training and plus or minus glasses."—Medical Standard. *California and Western Medicine*. March, 1926.

COMMITTEE NOTES

Activities of the National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness have taken its members to distant points as well as to local communities. In co-operation with the North Suffolk Branch of the Huntington Red Cross the Managing Director, and Assistant Secretary of the New York State Committee for the Prevention of Blindness, spent several days in Huntington and Suffolk Counties, making a number of public addresses each day. In addition, they have been in conference with the various educational and public health authorities and representatives of the social agencies in co-operation with the work of the Huntington Red Cross and the National Committee.

In the interests of developing sight-saving classes in Atlanta, Georgia, the Associate Director of the National Committee spent a week in Atlanta conferring with various authorities. Much of her time was spent in observing and evaluating the light conditions

of various school buildings, as well as in addressing various groups of people, including the Parent Teacher Association, normal schools and a meeting of the Bristol County Teachers Association, and other groups.

The National Committee was represented at the Annual Conference of Southern Mountain Workers at Knoxville, Tennessee, by the Secretary. This conference was of especial interest, as it consisted of representatives of rural communities who brought their individual difficulties to the conference, and who are able to take back the new ideas on public health and conservation of vision to communities otherwise difficult to reach.

Following his attendance of the American Medical Association Meeting in Dallas, Texas, the Medical Director of the National Committee, together with a group of ophthalmologists, consisting of Dr. William H. Wilder, Professor of Ophthalmology in Rush Medical College, Dr. Thomas B. Holloway, Professor of Ophthalmology in the University of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Arthur H. Yudkin, Associate Professor of Ophthalmology in Yale University, took a short trip among the Indians in Oklahoma. This trip was especially planned to afford an opportunity for making first-hand observations of the living conditions of the American Indians, and observing the amount of trachoma existing among them. It included observations in the homes of the poor and the well-to-do Indians, as well as visits to trachoma clinics and in Indian schools. On leaving Oklahoma the group spent a half-day at the United States Public Health Trachoma Hospital in Rolla, Missouri. The entire project was provided through the co-operation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the United States Public Health Service, and the National Committee. It is hoped to submit a fuller report of the observations at some future date.

ARTICLES OF INTEREST

AND PULITZER WENT BLIND FOR WANT OF GOOD LIGHTING.

Don C. Seitz. *Light*, May, 1926. Published by the National Lamp Workers of the General Electric Company, Nela Park, Cleveland, Ohio. The author, well-known biographer of Pulitzer, explains how the lack of proper lighting in the printing business in the past was responsible for the blindness of the well-known newspaper man, Joseph Pulitzer.

STUDIES IN NATURAL ILLUMINATION IN SCHOOL ROOMS, Senior Surgeon Taliaferro Clark and Physicist Arthur F. Beale. *Public Health Bulletin No. 159*, Published by the United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C. This extremely useful bulletin is a report on the observation of daylight illumination and selected class-room orientation during the period of an entire school year and is prepared under the direction of the surgeon-general.

INDIANS TRAINED TO COMPETE ON EVEN TERMS WITH OTHER RACES. H. B. Peairs. *School Life*, April, 1926. Published by the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C. This article by the general superintendent of Indian affairs discusses the salient faults of the treatment of the Indians. He feels that the organization of Indian reservations is more harmful than Indian wars, that idleness and discouragement have changed the Indian from a self-reliant race into a dependent one; that individual ownership of lands and education will re-establish personal initiative in them. He points out the responsibility of the state in caring for the Indian. The entire article is of especial interest to those who are promoting the eradication of trachoma among the Indians, since its eradication is so dependent upon the social and educational advancement of the Indians.

RESULTS ACCOMPLISHED IN THE CONSERVATION OF VISION CLASSES IN PHILADELPHIA. M. E. Smukler, M.D., Philadelphia. This pamphlet, which is a reprint from the *Atlantic Medical Journal*, is a report of the results with each pupil enrolled in and the method of teaching sight-saving classes. It contains some tabular matter and is illustrated. The last few pages are devoted to a discussion of the methods of teaching children in the Philadelphia sight-saving classes.

MIDWIFERY SUPERVISION SUCCEEDS IN NEW JERSEY, Henry B. Costell, M.D. *The Nation's Health*, April, 1926. Published by the Modern Hospital Publishing Co., Inc., Chicago, Ill. The author, who is director of the New Jersey State Department of Health, states that the organization of midwifery and state direction have given midwives a pride in their work and have resulted in better and fewer midwives. The importance of raising the standards of midwifery cannot be over-emphasized in connection with the reduction of ophthalmia neonatorum.

ORIGINAL RESEARCH. *American Journal of Ophthalmology*, March, 1926. Published by The Ophthalmic Publishing Company, Chicago, Ill. The following editorial comment is made on the subject of original research among ophthalmologists:

"Any competent ophthalmologist may become a research worker in ophthalmology, and make valuable original contributions to ophthalmic science; but he must go at it in the right way. First, he must be interested in the subject. In daily practice one's selfish interests of seeking financial gain and professional standing can join with all the humanitarian interest he has, and with his enjoyment of pure science, to improve his methods of examining patients, his careful recording of exact conditions present, his reading of everything that bears on such conditions, his thoughtful consideration of all he has seen and read about each case, his continued endeavor in every day's work to do a little better, understand a little more clearly and arrive at a more far-reaching grasp of the facts than he ever did before. This is essentially progress in original research."

"OUCH, THERE'S A CINDER IN MY EYE." *Hygeia*, May, 1926. Published by the American Medical Association, Chicago, Illinois. Under the Department of Health and Beauty, the editors have provided this article on the care of well eyes, pointing out what should be done when a cinder or some particle lodges in the eye. The question of falling lashes is also discussed.

VISUAL EXAMINATION OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES, F. Park Lewis, M.D. *International Journal of Medicine and Surgery*, March, 1926. Published by the International Journal of Surgery Co., New York City. This is a paper read before the Annual Meeting of the New York and New England Association of Railway Surgeons. The following summary is indicative of the content:

"Briefly, then, to summarize the thought which this paper is intended to emphasize, it may be said that the interests of the railroad, of its employees and the public are identical. That there cannot be a lowering of efficiency on the part of employees responsible for the management of trains without the interests of all of these being hazarded. A visual examination may give the earliest indication of a serious constitutional trouble and may be of inestimable value to the employee in enabling him to secure the necessary curative treatment before the disease has advanced to a period in which serious organic changes have occurred. When the great advantages which the physical and visual examinations afford are realized by the employees they will make haste to take advantage of them, and then it will be incumbent on the road management to arrange that such examinations may be secured by the men in the easiest and most complete way possible. This will simply be a measure of high efficiency in maintaining, in as perfect order as possible, the most valuable machine which the organization possesses in the person of its employee."

MAKING IT SAFE. *National Safety Council*, Chicago, Ill. This is a fifty-six-page pamphlet discussing some of the principal hazards in industry and the prevention of accidents.

VENTILATION FOR SAFETY. *Safety Engineering*, March, 1926. Published by the Safety Magazine Publishing Corporation, New York City. The effect of ventilation on eyesight is discussed in this article:

"The possibility of bad air conditions affecting the eyesight of a workman and his work is also not to be ignored. Suppose the task he is employed on is one that requires delicate adjusting, hairline accuracy, one in which the eyes play the major rôle. The slightest flutter of an eyelid at a critical moment may ruin the entire piece of work. And that momentary flutter may be caused by any of half dozen objectionable elements in the air, as smoke, steam, dust, acid fumes or heat."

GLASS SHIELDS ON GRINDERS REDUCE EYE INJURIES, J. A. Muir. *National Safety News*, May, 1926. Published by the National Safety Council, Chicago, Illinois. This brief article describes and provides an illustration of plate glass shields for small tool grinders which can be installed at small cost and which are efficacious in preventing eye accidents. During the past year in which the shields were in use a reduction of 40 per cent in cases coming to the dispensary with small particles of emery in the eye was noted in the General Electric Company of Baltimore, Maryland.

PREVENTION OF VISUAL LOSSES IN EYE ACCIDENTS, F. Park Lewis, M.D. *New York Central Lines Magazine*, April, 1926. Published by the New York Central Lines, New York City. This is the sixth paper in a series on the care and prevention of accidents and injuries to the eye. In addition to a clear and understanding statement of the prevention of eye accidents, Dr. Lewis has supplied pen drawings of various sections of the eye which enable the reader to comprehend the subject more easily. In his discussion the author points out the following requirements in prevention of serious results in eye accidents:

- "1. That the aid rendered after the injury should be prompt.
 - "2. That the measures employed should be the correct ones and that they should be carried out by those expert in their use.
 - "3. That treatment must be continued as long as necessary.
- "If these means are not observed there may be material loss of sight, which otherwise might have been prevented."

SAVING THE EYES OF THE WORKER, Sanford DeHart, *Industrial Management*, April, 1926. Published by the Engineering Magazine Company, New York. In this well-illustrated, concise article Dr. DeHart reviews the results of ten years of industrial

eye work. As present director of the Hospital and Safety and Employment Department of the R. K. LeBlond Machine Tool Company, he is particularly well fitted to discuss this subject. He says in part:

"An idea of the economic value of reducing eye accidents can best be illustrated by our records, which show that the first year our accident campaign was inaugurated to prevent or minimize the severity of eye accidents, 5,016 foreign bodies were extracted from the eyes of our employees.

"It was necessary to send many of these eye conditions to an eye specialist, some eight miles distant from the plant.

"In view of the foregoing, it occurred to the management that something must be radically wrong with our system of taking care or preventing eye conditions in the plant. When the management gets busy to ascertain the cause of an undesirable condition in the plant, something usually happens, and the something that happens is usually something for the better."

CAUSES OF BLINDNESS IN YOUTH. H. D. Lamb, M.D. *Journal of the Missouri State Medical Association*, March, 1926. Published by the Missouri Medical Association, St. Louis, Mo. This article contains statistics derived from the records of the Missouri School for the Blind. Reprints are now available.

TWO WAYS OF OVERCOMING CROSS EYE, Walter F. Hoffman and Edward B. Spaeth. *Hygeia*, May, 1926. Published by the American Medical Association, Chicago, Illinois. The author presents an illustrated article in popular language discussing the correction of cross eyes: (1) By means of glasses, and (2) by means of plastic surgery.

SQUINT IN CHILDREN, John H. Ohly, M.D. *Long Island Medical Journal*, April, 1926. Published by the Associated Physicians of Long Island, Patchogue, New York. This is one of a series of articles on eye conditions for the practitioner which this journal promises to present from time to time. It is especially useful in advising the general practitioner what to do when confronted by the problem of squint among his patients.

THE CHROMATIC TEST FOR THE DOMINANT EYE, Joseph I. Pascal, *American Journal of Ophthalmology*, May, 1926. Published by the Ophthalmic Publishing Company, Chicago, Ill. The author discusses the means of determining which is the dominant eye in patients. In making the test he states that it is best made after each eye has been properly corrected to give it the best vision.

THE USE OF CROSS CYLINDERS IN REFRACTION, V. R. Hurst, M.D. *Texas State Journal of Medicine*, April, 1926. Published by the State Medical Association of Texas, Fort Worth, Texas. This paper originally read before the section on Ophthalmology,

Otology, Rhinology and Laryngology, State Medical Association of Texas, gives a brief discussion and description of the use of cross cylinders in refraction. The author feels that the use of cross cylinders aids materially in simplifying the work of refraction and insures accuracy with the least expenditure of time and energy.

THE RESULT OF DEFECTIVE EYESIGHT. Publication Series 11, Bulletin C. H. No. 2. Published by the Tennessee State Board of Health. This is a succinct statement of the more common eye defects—near and far sight, astigmatism, cross eyes, inflamed or red eyes. It is prepared by Dr. Ernest Bryant Hoag, California State Board of Health.

XEROPHTHALMIA IN INFANTS, St. Geo. T. Grinnan, M.D. *Virginia Medical Monthly*, March, 1926. Published by the Medical Society of Virginia, Richmond, Va. This paper, which was read at the fifty-sixth annual meeting of the Medical Association of Virginia, presents the discussion of Bloch, of Denmark, and McCollum and Simmonds and other physicians on the effects of the diet on the eyes. He presents a description of the course of xerophthalmia.

TUBERCULOSIS OF THE EYE, John E. Weeks, M.D. *American Journal of Ophthalmology*, April, 1926. Published by The Ophthalmic Publishing Company, Chicago, Ill. The author discusses the various manifestations of tuberculosis in different parts of the eye, comparing the different tuberculins in common use. He also discusses tubercular treatment and the results in treating 56 cases.

IMMATURE CATARACT IN MYOPE, S. Lewis Ziegler, M.D. *The Atlantic Medical Journal*, April, 1926. Published by the Medical Societies of the states of Pennsylvania and Delaware, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. This is a posthumous publication of Dr. Ziegler, who died in January, 1926. It describes his technique of extracting cataract with loop and corneal suture.

TRACHOMA, James W. May, M.D. *American Journal of Ophthalmology*, May, 1926. Published by The Ophthalmic Publishing Company, Chicago, Ill. This paper, which was originally given before the section on instruction of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology, October, 1925, is a summary of views now held by leading ophthalmologists on trachoma. Dr. May describes the treatment he has found most satisfactory in relation to the various stages of trachoma.

DIAGNOSIS OF GLAUCOMA. *American Journal of Ophthalmology*, May, 1926. Published by the American Ophthalmic Society, Chicago, Ill. This is an excellent editorial on the diagnosis of

glaucoma and the necessity for considering it before making a diagnosis of optic nerve atrophy. In concluding, the author makes the point that "where it has been observed that either the fields of vision tension or central vision can no longer be controlled by drugs, operation should be urged in an effort to save what remains. Unfortunately this, however, is not always given early to the patient, many cases of blindness resulting, which might have been avoided."

RECUPERATION OF SIGHT IN IMPLANTED EYE OF TRITON, *Comptes Rendus de la Société de Biologie*, Paris, January 15, 1926. The *Journal of the American Medical Association*, April, 1926, supplies an abstract of this article.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

Among the reports received by the National Committee are the following:

The Forty-fourth Annual Report of the Health Department, Springfield, Massachusetts.

The One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Annual Report of the Society of the New York Hospital.

The Forty-sixth Annual Report of the State Board of Health, South Carolina.

The Fifty-seventh Annual Report of the Presbyterian Hospital in the City of New York.

The Annual Report for 1925 of the Cardiac Vocational Guidance Committee of the Public Health Association.

The Sixteenth Annual Report of the Pennsylvania Association for the Blind.

Fifteenth Annual Report of the Boy Scouts of America, Published by the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Bi-Annual Report of the Virginia Commission for the Blind, for the year ending September 30, 1925.

Proceedings of the Ninth Annual New York State Industrial Safety Congress, held under the auspices of the State Department of Labor, and published under the authority of the Industrial Commission.



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